The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,954.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, APRIL 30. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

This Day is Published,—Price 4d.

By A. GUTHRIE, No. 25. South Bridge,

A FULL and Particular Account of the Trial and Condemnation of MESS. JOHN PRESBYTERY, Who is to be hanged on or before — day of May 1798. April 30. 1798.

This Day is Published,

BY WILLIAM CREECH,

In one volume 8vo, illustrated with Copperplates, price 7s. 6d in boards,

The SECOND EDITION, with very Large Additions, of

THE SCOTCH FORCING & KITCHEN GARDENER:

COMPREHENDING THE FORCING OF

Asparagus,	Melons,	Pine Apples,
Cucumbers,	Mushrooms,	And
Cherries,	Nectarines,	Strawberries.
Grapes,	Peaches,	

Together with the Management of the Green-House—Culture of Wall and Orchard Fruits—Kitchen Vegetables, Sallads and Herbs.

BY WALTER NICOL,

Late Gardener at Wemyss Castle,

Author of an *Essay on Gardening*, drawn up by Desire, and for Consideration of the Board of Agriculture; and Corresponding Member of the Natural History Society of Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had,

1. BONNER's TREATISE on the Natural History and Management of BEES, a New Edition, greatly enlarged, 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards.
2. WITHERING's Botanical Arrangement of BRITISH PLANTS, New Edition, with plates, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s. bound.
3. M. VON USLAR's CHEMICO PHYSIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS on PLANTS; translated from the German, with Additions, by G. SCHMEISSER, F. R. S. &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards.
4. SCHMEISSER's Complete SYSTEM of MINERALOGY, on the plan of CRONSTEDT, 2 vols. 8vo. with plates, 10s boards.
5. Dr WALKER's INSTITUTES of NATURAL HISTORY, 8vo. 2s. 6d. boards.
6. Dr WALKER's CLASSES FOSSILIUM, &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards.

ENCYCLOPŒDIA BRITANNICA,

IN EIGHTEEN VOLS QUARTO.

To be SOLD, by auction, at the Globe Tavern, Fleet Street, London, on Tuesday the 8th May next, at one o'clock noon,

THE Whole remaining PROPERTY of this very valuable and desirable Book, in the following Lots:

I.—The whole remaining COMPLETE COPIES of the Book.

II.—The whole remaining BROKE or ODD VOLUMES.

III.—The whole COPPERPLATES from which the Impressions of the Plates have been taken.—And,

IV.—The COPY-RIGHT of the Book.

The Property now offered to the trade is well worth their attention. The rank it holds in the literary world, and in the esteem of the public, may be gathered from the extent and rapidity of the sales, which are generally known to the trade, and exceed any thing of the kind which has hitherto occurred in any known literary work; and, it may be added, that it is only from particular circumstances which render it necessary to wind up the present concern, that the property is at all to be offered for sale in the above way. The *Copy-right* of the Book includes a great number of original and valuable articles, which have cost the present Proprietors a great deal of money to authors who stand high in public estimation.

It is intended to circulate immediately among the trade the particulars of the property to be disposed of, and the general conditions of the sale—and, in the mean time, further information will be obtained by applying to Mr James Gray, writer, Bucclaugh Place, and Mr John Macfarquhar, W. S. and to Mr John Brown, printer in Edinburgh; or to Mr Thomson Bonar, No. 13. Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, and Mr George Nicoll, bookseller to his Majesty, Pall-Mall, London.

Edinburgh, March 26. 1798.

BOARD & EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS FARQUHARSON,

AT THE ARGYLE LODGING, STIRLING,

TAKES this method of returning her grateful thanks to her Friends for the encouragement she has hitherto received from them, and at the same time informs the Public, That she continues to Board and Educate YOUNG LADIES on the following terms, viz.

	Per Quarter,	L.		
Board, Washing, English, and Needlework,		10	0	
Writing, Arithmetic, & Geography,	per do.	0	10	6
Drawing,	per do.	0	10	6
French,	per do.	0	10	6
Music,	per do.	1	1	0
Dancing,	per month	0	7	6

The air of Stirling is well known to be peculiarly healthful, the situation beautiful. The Boarding-house is large and commodious, and every attention will be paid to the principles and manners of the Young Ladies.

Argyle's Lodging, Stirling, 28th April, 1798.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be SOLD by public roup, at Middlefield, Leith Walk, on Tuesday 1st May 1798, at eleven o'clock forenoon, for ready money only,

DINING and DRAWING-ROOM, and BED and KITCHEN FURNITURE, an Eight-day CLOCK, &c. &c. The whole in excellent condition.

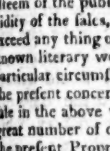
TO DEBTORS.

SUCH as are indebted to the Copartnership of JOHN GLOAG and JOSIAH LIVINGSTON, which was dissolved 1st August last, are requested to order payment of their accounts betwixt and Whitsunday next, as all accounts unsettled at that time, must be given in to their man of business, which J. G. & J. L. would regret much. Not to be repeated.

ADJOURNMENT

Of the Sale of Lands in the County of Dumfries.

THE SALE of the Lands of GRAITNEY, KIRKPATRICK FLEMING, CALVERTSHOLM, &c. which was to have taken place on the 16th of May, is ADJOURNED till the 20th of June next.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

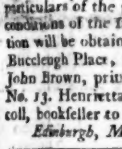
The Berwick Old Shipping Co's Smack,

COMMERCIAL PACKET,

JOSEPH MOSLEY Master,

Will take in goods till Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, when she will sail.

LEITH, Monday, 30th April, 1798. W. GRINLY, Agent.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Co's Armed Smacks,

LEITH PACKET,

WILLIAM SCOTT Master,

AND

ROXBURGH PACKET,

THOS. TAYLOR Master,

Will take in goods, the Leith till to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock; and the Roxburgh till Saturday evening, at five o'clock, when they will sail.

Union Shipping Company's Office, LEITH, 30th April, 1798.

HAIR-POWDER TAX.

STAMP-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 30th April 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hair-Powder Certificates will continue to be given out at this office, and the respective offices in the country, as formerly advertised, for two weeks longer from this date, *from ten o'clock forenoon* till three afternoon, for payment of the duty *only*.

Every person wearing Hair-powder since the 5th April curt. without having taken out a certificate, forfeits *twenty pounds*.

ALEXANDER MENZIES, Head Distributor and Collector, North Britain.

N. B. Informations will be received by the Solicitor against all persons wearing Hair-powder without a licence, who will give suitable rewards to the informers; and those still neglecting to take out certificates after this intimation, will have themselves to blame for being prosecuted for the penalty of 20l. An alphabetical list is always ready for inspection at this office, and also at the other offices in the country.

VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Continued from our last.

The following Subscriptions in the parish of Penicaitland, besides 12l. 12s. subscribed by the Rev. Mr David Piper, minister of said parish, as part of the contribution by the Presbytery of Haddington, formerly advertised.

Sir A. L. Dick, Bart.	31	10	0
W. Salkold & Co. of Boggs distillery	5	5	0
G. and J. Clark, farmers	2	7	0
Mrs Dewar, do	1	1	0
The Miss Parks, do	1	1	0
J. Forrest, do	1	1	0
W. Sanderson, do	1	1	0
W. Hunter, do	1	1	0
A. Turnbull, do	1	1	0
A. Simpson, do	1	1	0
A. Howliston, do	1	1	0
A. Logan, do	1	1	0
Mrs Ramsay, do	0	5	0
R. Simpson, do	0	5	0
J. Sanderson, schoolmaster	0	6	0
R. Hay, overseer & family	0	15	0
J. Thomson, do	0	5	0
G. Guthrie, do	0	5	0
A. Dodds, do	0	2	6
J. Bairnsfather, mason	0	5	0
D. Wilson, do	0	5	0
R. Ross, do	0	3	0
A. Logan, do	0	5	0
J. Begbie, wright	0	5	0
R. Brown, do	0	2	0
W. Wilson, do	0	2	6
J. Bathgate, do	0	1	0
W. Thompson, do	0	2	6
P. Plain, do	0	2	6
J. Merrylies, smith	0	6	0
R. Plain, do	0	2	0
R. Kisack, weaver	0	2	6
D. M'Dougall, do	0	2	0
T. Malcolm, do	0	1	0
F. Reid, do.	0	1	0
J. Reid, do	0	1	0
J. Wight, do	0	2	0
G. Wilson, do	0	1	0
R. Wilson do	0	1	0
J. Wilson, do	0	1	0
J. Crawford, do	0	1	0
J. Leckie, shoemaker	0	2	6
J. Thompson, capmaker	0	2	0
W. Kilgour, gamekeeper to Colonel Hamilton	0	2	6
R. Lauder, taylor	0	2	0
A. Rutherford, do	0	3	6
G. Lindsay, do	0	2	0
G. Johnston, do	0	2	0
J. Leckie, shopkeeper	0	2	6
J. Hog, do	0	1	0
A. Herdman, bleacher	0	10	0
W. Hastie, shoemaker	0	2	6
J. Cunningham, do	0	2	0
A. Cruickshank, lintdresser	0	2	6
J. Watt, carrier	0	1	0
P. Logan, miller	0	1	0
R. Ramsay, mealmaker	0	1	0
G. Ames, loadman	0	2	0
J. Wilson, spooner	0	1	0
J. Tait, do	0	1	0
T. Burton, thatcher	0	2	0
J. Burton, do	0	2	0
A. Burton, do	0	1	0
J. Robertson, herdsman	0	2	0
M M'Alpine, do	0	2	0
J. Mitchell, do	0	1	0
G. Williamson, carter	0	1	0
A. Ramsay in Nisbet	0	5	0
J. Hill, at Wintontoll	0	5	0
M. Wilson, in Fountainhall	0	1	6
Two servant maids to Sir And. Lauder Dick of do.	0	2	0
H. Stewart and M. Plain, servants at Pencaitland manse	0	2	0
Marg. Begbie, Easter Penceitland	0	1	0
Ann Ford, do	0	1	0
J. Fraser, butler at Fountainhall	0	2	6
G. Begbie, groom, do	0	2	6
Janet Cairncross and Kathrin Law, servants to Miss Parks	0	2	0
Dav. Harriot, labourer, 5s. and Marion Harriot, his sister, 1s.	0	6	0
J. Macdougall, do	0	2	6
R. Pringle, do	0	2	6
T. Begbie, do	0	1	0
A. Richardson, do	0	1	0
T. Cuningham, do	0	1	0
R. Richardson, do	0	1	0
J. Ronaldson, do	0	1	0
A. Ford, do	0	5	0
J. Fonder, do	0	1	0
John Richardson, labourer	0	1	0
W. Ford, do	0	3	0
R. Brotherstones, do	0	1	0
J. Brown, do	0	2	0
G. Purves, do	0	2	0
W. Purves, do	0	1	0
D. Brotherstones, do	0	2	6
A. Harrower, do	0	1	0
R. Smith, do	0	2	6
J. Hunter, do	0	2	0
J. Hume, do	0	1	6
T. Craig, jun. do	0	1	6
D. Finlayson, do	0	1	0
W. Richardson, do	0	1	0
J. Hunter, do	0	1	0
J. Crichton, do	0	1	6
T. Rutherford, do	0	1	6
G. Anderson, do	0	2	6
S. Moffat, do	0	2	6
J. Ronaldson, do	0	1	0
J. Fraser, do	0	1	0
J. Thompson, do	0	1	0
J. Howliston, do	0	1	0
J. Allan, ploughman	0	2	6
J. Hardie, do	0	2	0
A. Robertson, do	0	1	0
T. Greig, do	0	1	0
A. Cleghorn, do	0	1	0
J. Whitelaw, do	0	2	0
R. Carstairs, do	0	1	0
J. Carstairs, do	0	1	0
A. Millar, do	0	1	0
J. Macartney, do	0	1	0
W. Allan, do	0	1	0
G. Fergusson, do	0	1	0
P. Harrowar, do	0	2	6
J. Begbie, do	0	2	0
J. Ford, do	0	2	6
T. Begbie, do	0	2	0
R. Cunningham, do	0	2	0
J. Lees, do	0	1	0
T. Craig, do	0	1	0
A. Gillies, do	0	1	0
J. Hay, do	0	2	6
S. Hamilton, do	0	1	0
L. Robertson, do	0	1	0
A. Dickson, do	0	1	0
R. M'Lean, do	0	2	0
W. Hog, do	0	1	0
A. Middlemass, do.	0	1	0
J. Hamilton, do	0	1	0
T. Middlemass, do	0	2	6
P. Hunter, do	0	2	6
R. Hunter, do	0	0	0
A. Baxter, do.	0	1	0
C. Leslie, do	0	1	0
W. Symington, engineer at Col. Hamilton's colliery	0	5	0
W. Chambers, coal overseer	0	5	0
W. Ross, collier	0	2	0
J. Gray, do	0	2	0
J. Jeffrey, do	0	2	0
R. Farmer, do	0	1	0
G. Crookstone, do	0	1	0
G. Hutchie, do	0	1	6
A. Wilson, do	0	1	0
J. Hog, do	0	2	6
T. Hutchie, do	0	1	6
H. Gray, do	0	3	0
H. Hutchie, do	0	2	6
T. Farmer, do	0	3	0
G. Farmer, do	0	2	0
W. Hutchie, do	0	5	0
P. Hogg, do	0	2	0
J. Duncan, sen. do	0	1	6
J. Duncan, jun. do	0	2	6
R. Duncan, do	0	2	6
W. Gray, do	0	1	0
A. Hoffack, distiller at Boggs Distillery	0	6	0
A. Duncan, do	0	1	0
W. Topping, do	0	1	0
J. Mackenzie, do	0	1	0
A. Simpson, do	0	2	6
A. Stewart, do	0	2	6
J. Tait, do	0	1	0
T. Topping, do	0	1	0
A. Hay, do	0	1	0
D. Maclaren, do	0	1	0

A letter dated 17th April curr. has been received from the Rev. Francis Nicol, minister at Auchtertool, mentioning, that at a meeting of the parishioners, who are all tenants or feuers of the Earl of Moray, for the purpose of making a contribution for the exigencies of the State, they were unanimous in thinking, that whilst fighting against an enemy, who threatened the destruction of their country, and refused to treat of peace, there remained no alternative, but a vigorous defence, or an ignominious submission. From a very small inland parish without a residing heritor, and containing in it not much above 300 souls, pecuniary aid to a great extent was not to be expected, especially as all whose circumstances would admit, had already, at a considerable expence, joined a corps of yeomanry cavalry. Persons of every description, however, came forward with the greatest alacrity and chearfulness, to give according to their abilities, trusting that though their contributions were not large, they would yet be received as a mark of their good wishes for the success of the important cause in which Britons are engaged.

The following Subscriptions to the Parish of Auchtertool.

Rev. Mr Fra. Nicol, minister	5	5	0
T. Spears, tenant of Easter Clonbrie	5	5	0
R. Orrock, do. of Newton	5	5	0
J. Meldrum, do. of Craigton	3	0	0
H. Spears, brewer & far. W. Clonbrie	5	5	0
R. Abercromby, do. Newbigging	1	1	0
H. Watt, do. Walltown	1	1	0
W. Reikie, do. Mill	1	0	0
H. Watt, do. Glebe	0	10	6
J. Kilgour, baker	0	10	6
A. Reikie, tenant, Camilra	0	10	0
J. Henderson, weaver	0	10	0
J. Clark, do	0	7	6
J. Symond, do	0	7	6
D. Baird, wright	0	6	6
W. Guild, schoolmast.	0	5	0
Rob. Balmain, servant	0	5	0
Alex. Spence, wright	0	5	0
Thos. Wilson, servant	0	5	0
William Scott, do	0	5	0
Ja. Inglis, weaver	0	5	0
Jo. Ballingall, servant	0	4	0
Tho. Page, do	0	3	0
Jo. Robertson, do	0	5	0
John Henderson, jun. weaver	0	3	0
Geo. Russell, miller	0	3	0
D. Brown servant	0	3	0
J. Kelloch, do	0	2	6
R. Whyte, smith	0	3	0
Wm. Watt, servant	0	2	6
D. Watt, wright	0	5	0
John Balmain, carter	0	2	6
Wm. Millar, tailor	0	2	6
D. Lister, servant	0	5	0
David Page, weaver	0	2	6
Wm. Brown, do	0	2	0
Wm. Page, do	0	2	0
Al. Duncan, servant	0	2	6
David Collier, do	0	2	6
Rob. Kay, wright	0	2	0
Al. Brown, servant	0	2	0
John Hunter, do	0	2	0
Wm Gordon, do	0	2	6
Balmain Lindsay, do	0	2	0
Ro. Meldrum, weaver	0	2	0
Ja. Leskie, servant	0	2	0
D. Rolline, do	0	2	0
Wm. Campbell, do	0	2	0
George Rodger, do	0	2	0
And. Hunter, do	0	1	6
James Kirk, do	0	1	6
John Gray, weaver	0	1	6
Ja. Baxter, servant	0	1	6
Ja. Brown, weaver	0	1	6
Wm. Lindsay, servant	0	1	6
Ja. Lockhart, do	0	1	0
Ja. Davidson, weaver	0	1	0
John Gray, tailor	0	1	0
W. Davidson, weaver	0	1	0
Rob. Clark, do	0	1	0
Wm. Millar, do	0	1	0
James Arnot, do	0	1	0
John Page, do	0	1	0
J. M'Morgan, servant	0	1	0
Tho. Arnot, do	0	1	0
John Paton, wright	0	1	0

To be continued.

GREAT BARGAINS.

WOOLLEN DRAPERY GOODS.

Greatly below Prime Cost.

The Public are respectfully informed, that there is now selling off without reserve,

THE WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS which belonged to the deceased William Dick, at the shop lately possessed by him, being the third below the Cross Well, High Street, Edinburgh—the Goods consist of best Superfine, Second, Forrest and Livery Cloths, in great variety, and of all the Fashionable Colours now in wear; Vest and Breeches Stuffs of every description, with a great variety of Hose. As the Goods must be all sold off immediately, they will be sold at uncommon low prices.

Superfine Cloths of the first quality, 15s. per yd.

Wholesale Buyers will find the present sale well worth their attention.

It is requested that those indebted to the late William Dick, will make immediate payment of their accounts to James Davie at the shop, as those not paid before 1st July, must be put into the hands of a man of business.

TO THE PUBLIC.

By authority of the Commissioners on the estate of HENRY BROOKS, late of Ipswich, bankrupt.

HIS WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE, being consigned to Agents in Edinburgh, will be sold by auction, in that commodious room, No. 1. Hunter's Square, on Tuesday 8th May next, and to continue till all is sold off—consisting of a valuable assortment of Jewellery, Haberdashery, and Millinery, very extensive assortment of Lace, Gauze, Crapes, &c.

As all the goods are lately purchased, they are of the most fashionable patterns, and as particular orders are given for their being positively sold off without reserve, it will will be an object worthy of the public attention.

Edinburgh, April 26, 1798.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 1st May, in No. 8, Society,

A WELL chosen assortment of FURNITURE, consisting of Dining Room, Bed Room, and Kitchen Furniture;—also a Billiard Table, and a very fine Steel Bed Frame.

The sale to begin at 11 o'clock forenoon.

ANDREW LAURIE, Auctioneer.

REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS.

WHEREAS ARCHIBALD GRAY, Weaver and Manufacturer in Irvine, was indicted to stand trial before the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Ayr, on Monday the 23d day of April instant, for the crime of Sedition, traiterously administering unlawful oaths, and, under the pretence of a reform in Parliament, seducing the inhabitants of this country from their lawful allegiance, and exciting them to acts of violence and opposition to the constitution of this country; and having failed to appear, notwithstanding, since the indictment was served, he had found the highest bail to stand trial that the law authorises to be taken; and having, in consequence of such non-appearance, been fugitate and declared an outlaw, a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS is hereby offered to any person who shall apprehend the said Archibald Gray, on his being lodged in any secure jail in Great Britain.

Archibald Gray appears to be about 28 years of age; about 5 feet 6 inches in height; his hair of a dark colour; complexion pale; thin faced; a little pitted with the small-pox; and speaks with a hollow sonorous voice.

Crown Agent's Office, Edinburgh, 26th April, 1798.

ITCH INFALLIBLY CURED

AT TWICE RUBBING,

BY JACKSON's ORIGINAL OINTMENT.

PREPARED only by JAS. BARCLAY, (late T. Jackson) No. 95. Fleetmarket, London, where it has been prepared and sold for upwards of fifty years. It cures annually fifteen thousand persons, and was never known to fail.

It does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other pernicious ingredient, and may be used with safety by women with child, and infants newly born, and is not disagreeable in its flavour. Its safety and dispatch is fully manifested by the Faculty adopting it in their private practice, which several of the most reputable have done for many years.

It becomes particularly necessary to caution those who are afflicted with the above distemper against imposition, as several unprincipled men have substituted their own pernicious trash (whose basis is Mercury) in its stead, and, taking advantage of the death of Mr Jackson, have put his name to their preparation.—You will therefore observe, as you regard your health, that the name of *J. Barclay* is wrote on the stamp (affixed to each box) without which it cannot be genuine.—Price 1s. 9d. each box.

Sold by the Proprietor, JAMES BARCLAY, No. 95. Fleetmarket, London—and by his appointment by

R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,

WATSON & CO. AND J. BAXTER, South Bridge, Edinburgh;

Mackintosh and Co. Inverness	W. Anderson, Stirling
R. Morrison and Son, Perth	A. Barry, Paisley
J. Allan, Dundee	E. Humbie, Newcastle
J. Mennons, Glasgow	F. Jolly, Carlisle

And by one or more reputable shopkeepers in most towns of the kingdom.

Where may be had,

JACKSON's ASTHMATIC CANDY,

For Complaints of the Stomach and Lungs.

The success of this Medicine in removing Coughs and Colds, and in alleviating the most alarming complaints incident to persons of a gouty, relaxed, and asthmatic, habit is universally acknowledged.—Price 2s. 6d. or 1s 1½d. the box, duty included.

This Day is Published

BY PETER HILL, EDINBURGH,

And G. G. & J. Robinson, and R. and J. Dodsley, London,

the Third Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 1l. 1s. in boards, of

AN ARRANGEMENT of BRITISH PLANTS

According to the latest Improvements of the LINNÆAN SYSTEM:

To which is prefixed, an EASY INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of BOTANY, interspersed with Copperplates.

BY WILLIAM WITHERING, M.D. F.L.S. &c.

Also, by the same Author, price 15s.

The BOTANICAL MICROSCOPE, particularly adapted to the examination and dissection of small flowers, and other the minuter parts of Plants. It may also be used advantageously for the inspection of insects, Chrystallizations, Minerals, &c. &c.

Also just published, and to be had as above,

The Life of Catharine II. Empress of Russia, an enlarged translation from the French, with seven portraits, elegantly engraved, and a correct map of the Russian Empire, 3 vol. 8vo.

Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, with original correspondence and authentic papers, never before published, 3 vol. 4to.

Pursuits of Literature, a Satirical Poem, in 4 parts.

Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes of Eminent Persons, never before published, 3 vol. 8vo.

Castle Spectre, by Lewis.

Reid's Duty of Infantry Officers—with all the NEW PUBLICATIONS as they come out.

COUNTY OF STIRLING.

General Meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace of the County of Stirling.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE, Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the County of Stirling, hereby gives notice and requests the Deputy Lieutenants of the County to attend him, at an Adjourned General Meeting, to be held at Stirling, on Monday the 7th of May next, at noon, to proceed in carrying into effect the act for calling out the Militia.

The Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff hereby appoints a General Meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of the County of Stirling, to take place at the same time, for taking into consideration the means of carrying into effect the act lately passed to enable his Majesty more effectually to provide for the defence and security of the realm, and for indemnifying persons who may suffer in their property, by such measures as may be necessary for that purpose, &c. &c.

Stirling, April 30. 1798. THO. WINGATE, Clerk.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

THE Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff-depute of the County of Kincardine do hereby call a General Meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and Heritors of that county, at Stonehaven, the 10th day of May 1798, for arming the county in defence of the country, in terms of the late act of Parliament and his Majesty's order in Council in relation thereto.

GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Deputy-Lieutenants of the County of Lanark.

AT a General Meeting of the Deputy-Lieutenants, held on the 23d instant, in consequence of prior advertisements by his Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON and BRANDON, Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the County, for fixing and apportioning the number of men to be balloted for in each parish, subdivision, or district of the county, and to proceed in the balloting and execution of the militia act as thereby directed, it was resolved to adjourn the Meeting until the 11th May next.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the Deputy Lieutenants of the county, that said adjourned General Meeting is to be held at Hamilton upon Friday the 11th May next, for the above purposes, on which day his Grace the Lord Lieutenant is expected to be present.

The Deputy-Lieutenants are also hereby informed, that at said Meeting, a Letter from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas to Majesty more effectually to provide for the defence of the country, with other papers connected with that particular business, will then be laid before them for their consideration. And it is hoped as many of the Deputy-Lieutenants as can, will attend the Meeting.

ARCH. BURNS, Clk.

HAMILTON, 25th April 1798.

MILITIA SUBSTITUTES.

A HANDSOME BOUNTY will be given to Young Men of character, who are willing to serve as SUBSTITUTES in the MILITIA of SCOTLAND. Apply to ROBERT ALLAN, Sun Fire Office;—or JOHN and JOHN LEARMONTH and CO. Merchants, Edinburgh.

Applications may also be made to

W. Inglis, Esq. Inverness.	S. M'Caul, Newton Douglas.
W. Reid, Banff.	D. Greig, Moffat.
T. Eddie and Son, Forres.	W. Fair, Jedburgh.
P. Booth, Aberdeen.	Cha. Waldie, Kelso.
J. Miller, Montrose.	Mr Inglis, schoolmaster, Hawick.
D. Johnston of Lathrisk, Esq.	J. Marshall, Peebles.
J. Inches, Dunkeld.	William Armstrong, Glasgow.
C. Cumine and Co. Peterhead.	D. Macqueen, Bank, Greenock.
C. Adam, Dundee.	Scott and Stewart, Ayr.
D. Rickard, Brechin.	J. Drummond, Crieff.
Bet, Archer, and Co. Cupar Angus.	J. and A. Campbell, Inveraray.
P. Gorthie, Kirriemuir.	Henry Jaffray, Stirling.
A. Paterson, Thurso.	D. Clark, Campbelton.
D. Mann, postmaster, Forfar.	W. Clark, Lochgilphead.
J. Kelty, Auchtermuchty.	D. Prentice, currier, Bathgate.
G. Heggie, Kirkcaldy.	H. Stevenson, Oban.
Robert Geddie, Cupar Fife.	A. Learmonth and Son, Linlithgow.
Mr Walker, Ely.	P. Macfarlane, Alloa.
Robert Hutton, Dunfermline.	James Macgavin, Union Bank, Paisley.
D. Crichton and Co. Dalkeith.	J. and A. Tod and Co. Bo-ness.
Hay Smith, Haddington.	W. Ross, Strabraer.
A. Watson, Dunbar.	J. Maclean, Kilmarnock.
D. Renton, Eyemouth.	J. Denny, Dumbarton.
J. Gracie, Dumfries.	James Walker, Falkirk.
J. Turnbull, Dunse.	
A. Allan, Lauder.	
R. Murray, Wigton.	

SUBSTITUTES

WANTED FOR THE MILITIA.

SUCH Young Men as are inclined to serve as Substitutes in the Militia for Scotland, will receive a handsome Bounty by applying to

Messrs William Goddard and Co. Edinburgh.	Mess. Cha. Hunt, Dunfermline.
And. Templeton, Glasgow	James Scott, Dundee.
Robert Sandeman, Perth.	John Airth, Arbroath.
Scott & M'Bean, Inverness	Adam Glegg, Montrose.
Charles Buchan, Ayr.	Jas. Shepherd, Kerrymuir.
James Potts, Kelso.	Benjamine Ross, Tain.
Charles Hay, Dunbar.	Robert M'Kid, Fortrose.
An. Christie, Cupar in Fife	William Wilson, Thurso.
	Alexander Miller, Wick.

N. B.—Those serving in the Militia will, besides their bounty, be entitled to sundry privileges and advantages in consequence of their service.

For Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah in Georgia,

The British Armed Ship

AMELIA,

DANIEL FERGUSON Master,

Mounting 14 carriage guns mostly 12 pounders, and a fast sailer, will be clear to receive goods on board by the 1st May, and to sail by the 1st June.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr John Finlayson, Glasgow, or to ADAM & MATHIE,

Who have on sale most part of said ship's cargo, from Savannah, consisting of Georgia Tea, Island Cotton, Tobacco, Rice Deer Skins, Indigo, Canes, and Staves.

☞ A few stout Lads are wanted as Apprentices.

Greenock 20th April, 1798.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

APRIL 25.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, when the following sums were voted:—

For Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital for 1798,	L. 115,167	4	3
For In-Pensioners at ditto for ditto,	29,347	17	6
For Pensions to Widows of Commission Officers for 1798,	12,954	15	3
For Roads and Bridges in Scotland for ditto,	4,500	0	0
For Embodying Supplementary Militia for ditto,	1,315,708	0	0
For Provisional Cavalry for ditto,	130,000	0	0
For Volunteer Corps for ditto,	350,000	0	0
For Barrack Department for ditto,	520,717	0	0
For Foreign Troops in the service of Great Britain, for ditto	226,083	11	5
r Service in Ireland,	2,000,000	0	0
Excess for Printing Votes and Journals for 1797,	360	0	3
Excess for Convicts at home for 1797,	3338	17	8½
For Services at Somerset Place,	800	1	0
For Estimates and Drawings for Repairs at Winchester,	98	19	0

Mr PITT said, Gentlemen would recollect, that, in November last, he stated the Army Extraordinaries at 2,500,000l. He could not, however, with safety now estimate them at less than 3,200,000l. which sum he accordingly moved.—Agreed to.

BUDGET.

Mr PITT said, the Committee would recollect, that, when in November last he brought forward the statement of the probable expences for the year, he estimated the total at 25½ millions. It was with great satisfaction that he now had to state to them, that although there would appear an excess of that statement, the particulars in which it differed were so few and so obviously intelligible, that it would not be necessary for him long to detain the Committee with explanations. The best part of the services being now voted, and part of the year being elapsed, with these advantages to direct him in his calculations, and after the best estimate he could form, the supplies for the year would amount to the sum of 28,490,391l.; so that the Committee would perceive, that the supply exceeded what it had been originally estimated at by nearly 3,000,000l. For the greater part of this excess had arisen from the necessity of our increased exertions, and the additional activity which we were obliged to make for our defence and our security against our inveterate and insolent enemy.

NAVY.

In his former statement, he gave the sum of 12,538,000l. as the probable amount; but the Committee must recollect, that they had voted an addition of 10,000 seamen to the 110,000 previously voted, which, at the sum of 7l. per man per month, made an additional charge of 910,000l. which, added to the former sum, gave a total of 13,440,000l. for the service of the Navy.

ARMY.

The next article of supply was the Army. In November he stated the amount to be 10,112,950l. To this head of service he had several augmentations to state. In the first place, the extraordinary expences arising from the calling out and embodying the Supplementary Militia; the expences of the Voluntary Associations; the Provisional Cavalry; the augmented expence upon foreign corps; and an addition of 120,000l. upon Barracks. He must also remark, that the number of the Voluntary Corps were not less than 45,000 men, who had zealously associated for the additional Barracks, the additional expence arose from the circumstance of our collecting a large army, and particularly by collecting large bodies of troops in certain local situations, where it was necessary to accommodate them in temporary barracks. The excess upon these articles amounted to the sum of 2,744,365l. which, added to the former sum of 10,112,950l. gave the gross sum of 12,857,315l. as the whole amount of the army expences for the year.

ORDNANCE.

Gentlemen would recollect, that he stated the amount of the Ordnance at 1,291,038l. To this there was a small addition of 12,542l. making a total of 1,303,580l.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

To these services were also to be added a few miscellaneous articles, making in the whole 680,000l.

He had now stated to the House the different additions to the statement of November last. But there was also an article of diminution. The Committee would recollect, that, under the head of Supply, he then included, as one article, the deficiency of grants, to the amount of 680,000l. But at present he did not think it necessary to provide for this part, as the circumstance of the land tax coming in so much quicker than was expected, enabled Government to repay the advances made by the Bank. In addition to this, Gentlemen would perceive by the distribution-paper, that the whole sum stated for the relief of Grenada, would probably not be wanted. That sum, therefore, which was found as an article of supply in the former statement, was to be deducted from the excess which now arose, in consequence of the increase of the services.

The amount of the several services were 28,490,391l.

There was one other article to which he believed the House would readily give their assent, namely, the sum of 200,000l. to the Commissioners of the national debt.—If the moment of actual struggle should ever arrive, whatever considerations would weigh with us, could not now be foreseen; it must depend upon the situation in which we might then find ourselves. He could not now anticipate or attempt to calculate what would be necessary—but, aware that some provision must be made in case of emergency, he should think it his duty to provide for that emergency, by proposing a vote of credit.—To what extent it might be necessary to ask that, he was not now prepared to say—perhaps 2,000,000l. would be sufficient.

The whole statement of the expences for the year, stood as follows:

SUPPLY.

Navy,		L. 13,448,888
Stated in November,	L. 12,538,888	
Added Nov.,	910,000	
Army,		12,857,315
Stated in November,	L. 10,112,950	
Added now,	2,744,365	
Ordnance,		1,303,580
Stated in November,	L. 1,291,038	
Added now,	12,542	
Miscellaneous,		680,608
Stated in November,	L. 673,000	
Added now,	7,608	
National Debt,		200,000
Total,		L. 28,490,391

WAYS AND MEANS.

The first article was the land and malt, 2,700,000l. The next article was, the assessed taxes. Gentlemen must be aware, that the various modifications which that bill underwent in its progress through the House, must have considerably reduced its original estimate. The reduction which he supposed might take place from an estimate formed by such returns as were already made, might amount to the proportion of 1½ of the old original assessment; therefore, he conceived the actual produce, not allowing for surcharges and consequent increase, to be 4½ millions.

One other article of the ways and means he had to state with great satisfaction. It was the voluntary contribution of the country in addition to the burthens imposed by that House. Although we might regret that some orders had not been so conspicuous as might have been hoped and expected, yet the individuals of every rank had stepped forwards with their assistance to their country.—The nobles,—the merchant,—the landed gentleman,—the army,—the navy,—the artizan,—the labourer,—not any class, but the great mass of it came forward. It was highly gratifying to the feelings of Englishmen, and was a proud answer to the insults of our foe, and a proof how little the country valued or feared their threats or their attempts. He was happy to find the spirit of the country rising, and it would not be wisdom to undervalue this resource, nor had he the means of making an accurate calculation.—Allowing two thirds of what was paid at the bank to the joint account of the assessed taxes and voluntary contribution, the amount of the latter was not less than 1,350,000l. There were various parts in the kingdom from which sums were expected, though not yet returned, and he thought he could not depend on less than 1,500,000l. from this source, if it should happen that the zeal of the country went forwards, and which it would be wise to count upon as certain.

CONVOYS.

The next measure which he should propose as an article in the Ways and Means, was one which depended upon an examination of circumstances. He should not take credit for it on that day, as it was a measure requiring future discussion. He meant an arrangement respecting convoys; a measure which, if it could succeed upon principles upon which he thought it might succeed, would be a means of additional security and protection to the country, and without imposing any new burden, would be a source of revenue during the war. He meant that it should be merely considered a war tax; and the principles upon which he wished it to succeed, applied only to war, and more particularly to the present war, and was not at all applicable to the time of peace. It would be attended also with this satisfactory feeling, that we obtained a revenue for the country from a source which usually went into the pockets of foreigners; that it would also take from the enemy more than it gave to us, and that it would deprive them of the means of their maritime rapine, which had succeeded to the place of their legitimate commerce. The mode he would propose was, by regulating the time of convoys sailing, and better securing our trade, and taking a small duty upon imports and exports, in so small a degree, that it would be saved to the merchant by a diminution of the expence of insurance. It would also prevent the privateers of the enemy from capturing prizes, the only way they now have of supplying them. [illegible] was impossible exactly to say what this would produce, but, from the best judgment which he could form, he supposed it would amount to 1,500,000l. It was not his intention to propose it for more than a year, not to apply it as payment of the interest of the loan, but to let it remain, merely as a tax for the exigency of the war.

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Before he proceeded, he thought it right to notice one other article, namely the sum of 500,000l. which he proposed to take as the growing produce of the consolidated fund. From a review of the circumstances of the consolidated fund, and looking at the statement of it as to its produce, not on the average of the four last years, but for the last year only, ending the 5th of April, he was convinced that he might take credit for a much larger amount; but at the same time, from arrears due upon it, it would not leave so large a sum;—and as it was mortgaged for the interest of the last loan, of which large payments were made in full, it was not his intention now to include it as an article of ways and means, but leave it to redeem the arrears of the year 1797.

REVENUE.

He thought it right also to take a short review of the amount of our revenue as it now stood. The total amount to the 5th of April, was 18,570,000l. of the old taxes; to this was to be added the new taxes, which were too recent to calculate exactly their produce.—With respect to the legacy tax, its produce and operation must needs be gradual; and with respect to the tax upon wine, the duty most certainly had fallen off, and that might be accounted for from a variety of circumstances, particularly from an idea which was industriously circulated, that the duty would be repealed. The duty was, however, now increasing, and he trusted the House would give it a fair trial. He was convinced, that it would in the event produce 400,000l. more than it now did. His estimate he had not taken from an average of four years, but from the last year of a war, which some gentlemen had reprobated with such terms, which, if they were well founded, must leave us matter to rejoice that our revenue yielded any thing at all. He thought himself justified in stating, that from the probable increase of the new duties, the permanent revenue would yield 20,470,000l. to which, if the land and malt were added, it would amount to something above 23,000,000l. This was the permanent revenue, which was to be set against the permanent charge. The amount of that charge was 23,300,000l. therefore, instead of a diminution of the produce of actual taxes, it would form a revenue equal to the greatest charge which could be brought against it. In this statement he had not taken into consideration the advantages of peace, the sum from the East-India Company, or the lottery, which was a source of revenue at all times. The Committee would also observe that in this calculation he had supposed the peace establishment to be the same as previous to the war.—It only now remained to take credit for the lottery—200,000l, and the remainder was made up by the usual mode of a loan to the amount of 15 millions, not including 2 millions for the service of Ireland. In this way, therefore, the ways and means would stand thus:

WAYS AND MEANS.

Land and malt,		L. 2,750,000
Lottery,		200,000
Assessed taxes,	L. 4,500,000	
Voluntary contributions,	1,500,000	
Tax on imports and exports,	1,500,000	
		7,500,000
Bank advance,		3,000,000
Loan,		15,000,000
		28,450,000

TERMS OF LOAN.

He did state on a former evening, the measure depending in Parliament for the sale of the land tax, had had great influence upon the bargain for the loan; but at the same time, whatever were their opinions of the bargain, it could not have been made but for the just confidence which the vigour of the country enables them to place in themselves.—It was ample proof that the monied interest felt themselves and the Government in perfect security. It was now his duty to state to the Committee the terms of the bargain.

The price of stocks from the largest returns, previous to the bargain, was,—Consols at 48¼—Reduced at 47⅛.

For every hundred subscribed, the subscriber received 150l. 3 per cent. Consols, 50l. reduced, and a long annuity of 4s. 11d. the market price of which was 3l. 14s 6d.

150l. Consols, at 48¼,	L.	72	11 3
50l. Reduced, 47⅛,		23	6 3
Long Annuity,		3	14 6
	L.	99	12 0

So that it appeared upon the face of the bargain, that the subscriber took less than the value of his money in stock, but it was also well known to those conversant in these matters, that the loan was not paid in ready money, but by instalments, or if there was prompt payment, a discount was allowed. There were, therefore, two ways in which they had their bonus, either the discount on prompt payment, or the advantage of retaining their money for a longer period in their own hands. In the first it was an advantage of 2l. 12s. 6d.—in the other not so much, but only to the amount of 1l. 10s 7d.—which added to the value of the stock they received, was a bonus of 2l 4s. 6d. to the one, and of 1l. 2s. 7d. to the other. The terms of this loan were more favourable to the public than any which he had ever yet made. If it were viewed as a question of interest, it was a circumstance of great satisfaction, that twelve months after a period the most distressing ever known in the financial history of this country, we were with increased strength, and that our means of resisting our enemy were comparatively greater than they were before.

The next point for consideration was, to provide for the charges of interest created by this additional debt. Eight millions were already provided for by the gradual operation of the assessed taxes, and therefore seven millions were only to be provided for by permanent taxes. The interest upon the sum of 7,000,000l. at 5 per cent. amounted to 577,000l.; and this was the whole to be provided for by permanent taxes.

Having said thus much of the funded debt, he would now just notice the floating and unfunded debt, or, in other words, the navy debt. Gentlemen would recollect, that in November he stated he probably should propose some measure for funding 1,500,000l. of navy debt; but upon more consideration, it would not be proper to fund any at all, but merely to provide interest for the excess of it from the beginning of the war; the interest of which debt would amount to 186,000l. which, added to the former sum of 577,000l. amounted to the sum of 763,000l. the whole sum to be provided for by permanent taxes.

SALT.

The tax at present existing upon salt amounted to five shillings per bushel, which, with proper regulation, would produce a revenue of 500,000l. a year; its present produce, however, was only 420,000l. per annum; but by adopting the regulations he had before alluded to, and by taking off the bounty at present paid upon the exportation of salt fish, it would, he conceived, be brought up to the sum he had before stated, viz.—500,000l. He should propose to the Committee to lay an additional duty of five shillings per bushel upon salt, which would produce, as there would be no additional expence in collecting it, an increase in the revenue of 500,000l. per annum.—This tax alone would go a great way in making up the sum of 7673,158l. which he had stated as the sum necessary to be raised to defray the interest upon the loan.—Upon the best calculation that could be made, it was estimated that the ordinary consumption of salt in the family of a labouring man, was about half a bushel a year. Supposing this, there would only be a sum of two shillings and sixpence taken out of the earnings of such a family by the operation of this tax. This war had been represented as one in which men of property, men of the more elevated ranks of life, were peculiarly interested; but if they examined the history of this war—if they looked to the situation of those countries, which, either by treachery or by force, had fallen under the power of France, they would invariably find, that the lower orders of mankind had been alternately the dupes and victims of that nation, whose desolating progress had covered Europe with calamity and disgrace.—It was with this conviction strongly impressed upon his mind, and from a due consideration of the exigencies of the state, which called for certain sacrifices from all ranks of society, that he felt himself justified in proposing this tax.

TEA.

He trusted that the increase of duty which he meant to propose was so small, that it would obviate the objection of its affording a temptation to smuggling; and he also hoped, that upon a due consideration the East India Company would not object to the propriety of the measure. The duty he meant to propose was one of five per cent. but he did not mean that this tax was to attach upon all teas, but, acting upon the principle he had before professed, viz. that of pressing as little as possible upon the lower orders, he should only propose the duty upon teas above the price of two shillings and sixpence per pound. The produce of this tax he estimated at 111,000l.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Perhaps the suggestion of a tax upon such a subject from him, might be represented by some as a proof of his having become a convert to the doctrines of the levellers. He hoped that those upon whom this tax would operate would feel that the reason why this subject had been selected for taxation was, because it was of real value, and one that would justify a man in paying for its possession. Instead of selecting an article for taxation which was not valuable in its possession or its enjoyment, this was one, the attachment to which was founded upon some of the noblest sentiments of the human heart, and constituted one of the most important links of civilized society. He thought it right to say thus much upon the subject, not only to obviate any misconstruction that might be put upon his motives in proposing this tax, but also (though it might not appear very civil to avow it) because he was apprehensive that it might be approved of by some with whom he should not be very willing to agree.

The way in which he proposed to levy this tax was, that those who used armorial bearings on carriages, should take out an annual licence for permission to use them; for which they were to pay two guineas; all house-keepers using them on seals, plate, &c. or in any other way, to take out a licence of one guinea; and all other persons using them in any way, a licence of half-a-guinea. It must appear obviously to the Committee that this was a subject upon which it was not possible to make any very accurate calculation, but he should be able to state some reasons for the calculations he had made. It did so happen, that from the year 1615 to the 1670 (a period when subjects of this nature were much more attended to than they were at present), that the heralds were in the habit of making visitations to ascertain the right of persons to use arms. It appeared by the returns made by them, that the number of heads of families (he begged the Committee would observe, not families, but heads of families) who claimed these armorial bearings before 1670, amounted to 8405. Since that period 840 of the families had become extinct, which reduced the number of heads of families to 7565; but on the other hand, there had been grants of arms to the number of 1893, which would make the number at present 9458. Having ascertained thus much, he had proceeded (entirely upon conjecture) to estimate, that for each head of a family there were six house-keepers of the same family, and using the same armorial bearings; if this calculation was correct, the number of families coming under this description would amount to 56,748. This calculation was confined to England. But there was another part of the kingdom where subjects of this kind were certainly not less attended to than they were here, in which he should estimate the number of families coming under this description at about 4000; this would make altogether about 60,000 families. He could not state the number of persons who kept carriages, but the number of carriages kept amounted to 13,000. He would suppose that of the 60,000 families to whom he alluded before, 12,000 kept carriages—this, at two guineas each, would produce 24,000 guineas. The other 48,000 housekeepers, at one guinea each, would produce 48,000 guineas. It was difficult to ascertain the number of persons belonging to each family who made use of these armorial bearings, and who were not housekeepers. However, he would suppose that there were two for each family who would take the half guinea license; this would make one hundred and twenty thousand persons. The revenue, he estimated, upon this rough calculation, would amount to 140,000l. To this was to be added the duty paid by foreigners and others residing in this country, which he supposed would bring up the whole to about 150,000 per ann. This sum, added to the estimated produce of the other taxes, would be 763,000l. which was very near the sum he had stated as necessary for the payment of the interest of the loan. He had now detailed, as shortly as he could, to the Committee, the articles which he should propose for taxation, and the sums which he calculated they would produce, viz.

Upon Salt	L. 502,000
Upon Tea	111,000
Upon Armorial Bearings,	150,000
	L. 762,000

Mr PITT concluded with moving the resolutions.

The resolutions being read,

Sir M. W. RIDLEY said, that he felt strong objections to the increase of the duty on salt; at present, it paid duty at the rate of 9l. 10s. a ton. The manufacturer received only a profit of from 40s. to 50s. per ton, for which so much duty was payable, and including all the risks he must run. But here he wished to know of Mr Pitt, whither his meaning was to lay on as much more as the present duty amounted to, or to double that amount?

Mr PITT replied, to impose an additional sum equal to the present, and not to double that amount.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY said, it would require a disproportionate capital in the manufacturer to carry it on, especially as he must pay the additional duty before the salt could be removed from the warehouse.

Mr PITT replied, that an arrangement would be introduced, allowing due credit to the manufacturer before payment of the duties; it was also intended to transfer the duty from the Excise, which would make the payment easier to the manufacturer.

Sir W. PULTENEY said, that the tax on salt was so far eligible, as it diffused itself over the general mass of the community; but he questioned, whether it would not be a wiser measure to abolish the salt duty entirely, rather than to increase it.

Mr PITT said, he was inclined to hope, that there might be a period, not very remote, in which it might be adviseable to take off the duty on salt. At the same time, in the present state of things, he considered the tax as unexceptionable. This was not the moment for bringing forward a sort of commutation for salt, or a direct personal tax in lieu of it which, he owned, had been under his consideration. When the bill was in progress through the House, it might be considered what drawbacks it might be proper to allow the manufacturers, though at present, he was apprehensive, it could not be to any great amount, without injuring the effect of the measure.

Mr S. THORNTON said, it ought to be considered, that the East India Company could not avail itself of the protection of convoys, having fitted up their ships in a manner to protect their own trade. He hoped, therefore, there would be some alleviation of the tax in favour of the Company.

Mr PITT said, he had not gone into any detail of circumstances or exceptions; and he wished not to be understood either of intending to exclude or include the East India Company. Standing in the particular situation he did, he wished it to be considered as if he had said nothing upon the subject.

Mr TIERNEY said, he should object to the duty upon salt, so far as it affected the lower classes of people.

—He hoped some regulation or exception in their favour would be introduced.

The tax on armorial bearings might also be susceptible of various gradations. Thus a coronet should be rated higher than a bloody hand, and the latter higher than supporters, &c.

He wished to know if Mr Pitt had made any provision for satisfying the creditors of the Imperial loan; a loan which he apprehended was nothing less than an increase to the debt of this country.

Mr Pitt said, the reason why he had not entered into any explanation relative to the Emperor's loan was, from the hope he entertained that he should be able to state that his Imperial Majesty felt it incumbent on him to make provision for discharging a solemn engagement on his part, and therefore he could not at present state it as a debt of this country. As to the Hon. Gentleman's idea of a modification of the tax on armorial bearings, he saw no great objection to it, provided it were practicable. He must acknowledge the Hon. Gentleman's kindness in finding so ingenious a reason in his favour, by insinuating that he had laid on this tax on coronets, as some compensation for making such a number of peers.

The resolutions being agreed to, and the House resumed, they were reported and ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday.

Mr Pitt mentioned that to-morrow he should propose some regulations respecting the collection of the salt duties.

Mr Jolliffe moved, that the particulars of the charges of sundry military corps should be laid before the House, which, after some conversation beetween him and Mr Pitt, were ordered.—Adjourned.

APRIL 26.

The bill for preventing intercourse with Switzerland during the war was read a third time, and passed.

Mr Secretary Dundas, previous to the House resolving itself into a Committee on the militia officers' augmentation bill, entered into a detailed statement of the provisions of the bill, and concluded by moving that the Speaker should leave the chair, with a view to the amendments being proposed and agreed to, *pro forma*, reserving the discussion to a subsequent stage of the bill.

In the Committee several clauses were brought up, after which the report was brought up; the bill with the amendments was ordered to be printed, and taken into further consideration on Monday.

Mr Hobart brought up the report of the Committee of Supply. The several resolutions were read and agreed to.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means was also brought up, and the several resolutions read a first time.

On the question for the second reading,

Sir William Pulteney renewed his objections to the duty on salt. It was impolitic, because the high duty would be a temptation to contraband traffic, particularly from Ireland to the opposite coast of Scotland. In Scotland too, the salt, on account of its being made with salt-water, without any rock salt as in England, was not so strong, consequently the allowance ought to be greater. The Chancellor of the Exchequer mentioned the probable consumption of salt in a poor family to be a bushel in the year. He wished the quality rather than the quantity to be the criterion. In France, under the old Government, persons of the lower order were obliged by the Farmers General to take from 24 to 27 pounds in the year. This quantity, he contended, from the superior quality, was equivalent to 50 pounds of ours.

Mr Pitt said, the objections of the Hon. Baronet might be obviated in another stage.

Mr Tierney thought the additional tax on salt bore very hard upon the poor, who might be discouraged from rearing a pig for the use of their family.

Mr Pitt said, he should be extremely happy to relieve the lower order of society from several burthens, when the situation of affairs would admit, but at the present conjuncture that was impossible. When the House considered the exemptions they had already experienced, the rise of wages that had taken place, and the general improvement of the country, the situation of the labouring class enabled them, even in time of war, to bear the burthens imposed upon them better than in times of profound peace.

Mr J. H. Brown wished persons, who were not housekeepers, to be exempt from the tax on seals, &c. Mr Pitt replied, that this was matter for future consideration.

The resolutions were then read, and bills ordered.

London.

APRIL 27.

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH EIGHTY GUN SHIP.

Lieutenant Combe of Lord Bridport's ship, yesterday arrived at the Admiralty, with intelligence, which at any time must be considered as of a most honourable and glorious tendency, and which at this period is peculiarly welcome.

L'Hercule, a French ship of 80 guns, bound from L'Orient to Brest, for the purpose of increasing the armament at the latter port, was come up with, on Tuesday morning, by the Mars of 74 guns, Captain Alexander Hood, and captured, after a severe action of nearly two hours.

On the side of the British we have to lament the loss of Captain Hood, who was killed in the action, and also of a Captain of marines. The number of seamen killed and wounded in this arduous contest was sixty, of whom thirty are said to be killed. The enemy had nearly three hundred killed and wounded; and their Captain is reported to have died, after the action, of his wounds.

From the commencement of the action, the French fired so much at the rigging of the Mars, for the purpose of effecting their escape, that, towards the close of it, she was greatly crippled, and L'Hercule appeared to be succeeding in an attempt, which she made to sheer off, when Captain Stirling, in the Jason frigate, fortunately and gallantly ran along-side of the French ship of the line, fired a broadside into her, and took possession of her.

It is so long since the French have ventured to put any ship of the line in a situation to meet a British ship, that we may consider ourselves as indebted for this opportunity to their scheme of bringing all their large vessels into Brest; and the same design, together with that of collecting great numbers of smaller vessels in other ports, will probably give the British navy many opportunities of falling in with different parts of their force, during the continuance of the easterly winds which tempt them out.

Captain Alexander Hood, whose memory is sanctioned by the regret that now mingles with the general congratulation on his triumph, is the brother of Captain Samuel Hood, of the Audacious, and cousin of Lords Hood and Bridport. Their father was a country Gentleman of Devonshire. Both these officers were brought very early into the navy; the former under the protection of Lord Bridport, the latter under that of Lord Hood, the Christian names of which Noblemen they bear.

The surviving brother is the gallant officer, who, having by mistake carried the Juno frigate into Toulon, after the abandonment of the place, brought her out again, notwithstanding the fire of the batteries.

Captain Hood, though wounded early in the action, lived just long enough to be told the enemy's ship had struck. He received the news with an apparent smile, and died serene and composed. He had previously called for pen and ink, and made a short will.

Captain Hood was married, and has left a widow and five children.

L'Hercule sailed from L'Orient with another 74 gun ship, which has slipped into Brest, owing to the strong easterly winds which have blown our ships off their stations, particularly the Russell, Captain Trollope, which otherwise probably would have added another 74 to the loss of the enemy. A third 74 was to sail as on Sunday last from L'Orient for Brest, and we hope she will not escape.

The French Captain proved an experienced commander, and fought his ship very gallantly. He is reported to have commanded the Amerique, of 74 guns, on the glorious 1st of June.

Captain Stirling, of the Jason, who we believe is now under Lord Bridport's command, has also cut a large French gun-boat out of Brest water, in sight of, and almost within gun shot of the enemy's fleet, consisting of 22 sail of ships, 10 of which are of the line.

His Lordship continues his station off Brest,

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Wednesday, the following Commanders took leave previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.

Captain Edward Hartiman, of the Rockingham, for Bombay; Captain George Robertson, of the Berrington, for Madras and Bengal; Captain Henry Bullock, of the Thetis, for Bengal and Bencoolen; and Captain John Winterfgill Piercy, of the Osterley, for the Cape of Good Hope and India.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock till Wednesday next.

In the course of Monday and Tuesday, the dispatches by the under-mentioned ships were finally closed at the East-India House, and delivered to their respective Commanders.

For China.—Fort William, Captain George Simlon; Airley Castle, Captain John Esplin; Bridgewater, Captain John Skottowe.

For China and Madras.—Dublin, Captain Robert Reay; Walpole, Captain Corbyn Morris Venner.

For Bombay.—Melville Castle, Captain John Lamb.

For Bengal and Bencoolen.—Lord Duncan, Captain George Saltwell.

Extra ships for China and Bengal.—Caledonia, Captain Stephen Hawes; Malabar, Captain William Edmeades; Contractor, Captain Henry Hughes.

Passengers per Dublin.—Messr. Gordon Forbes and Richard Otto Bayer.

Per Walpole.—Lieut.-Col. George William Mignan and Lady; Misses Mays; Messr. Charles Maitland Bushby, Alex. Anstruther, Robert Rankin Maclaurin, Tho. Palmer, Alex. Connel, Abraham Wildey Roberts, Wm. Hammond, and James Young.

Per Melville Castle.—Lieut.-Col. Bumsby Boles and Lady; Captain Sandiford and Lady; Capt. Archibald Spens and Lady; Misses Skelton and Owen; Messr. Tho. Harper King, James Taylor, Richard Collet, Samuel Warnford; John Adair Craigie, Andrew Livingston, James Thomas, Nathaniel Allan, Cornelius Allan, Alexander Forfyth, Walter Swayne, Tho. Turner Roberts, John Shaw Shearer, James Wedderbourne Durbar, Charles James Jones.

Per Malabar.—Rev. John Hussey and Lady, and Henry John Pattle.

Per Lord Duncan.—Capt. Joseph Gascoigne and Capt. Thomas Wagstaffe, Edward Turner, Esq. and Lady, Mr and Mrs Allison, Mrs Irwin, Misses Mary Smith and Read, Messr. Thomas Casement, Samuel Graves, John Walter Sherer, Charles Wyatt, William Percival Potts, William Henry Sealy, Robert Vansittart, Francis Strachan, James Oldham Oldham, George Sinclair, George Chester, Charles Elliott Harrison, Richard Owen Wynne, Francis Morgan, James Ogilvy Todd, Charles Saltwell, Charles Ryder, Edward Jervoise Ridge, Augustus T. Watson, Alexander Abernethy, Thomas Fulton, Robert Cooper Lane, James Kennedy, George Serjeant, and John Owen.

The Privy Council met again last night; when the persons who formed the Committee of Delegates of the London Corresponding Society were brought up.

The remainder of the persons taken into custody in Compton-street, Clerkenwell, with Mr Thomas Spence and Mr Bone, were likewise brought up for examination.

Mr Benjamin Binns and Mr More were both committed to Newgate for trial.

Thomas Spence, the bookseller, and John Bennet, were discharged.

The rest of the prisoners were remanded back to Clerkenwell and Tothill-fields.

By a circular letter from the War Office, of the 5th instant, addressed to the Commanding officers of the Yeomanry corps, Government have offered a sum not exceeding 3l. per man annually, for three years, towards defraying part of the expence of the necessary appointments.

The little Princess Charlotte Augusta, had a considerable fever during Tuesday and Wednesday; but yesterday, the eruption being over, she was declared out of danger, and is fast recovering: a much greater number of pustles appear upon the face than the faculty expected.

The French emigrant taken up a few days since, for having upwards of 400 swords found in his apartments, was yesterday discharged. The account he gave of their belonging to his brother-in-law, a manufacturer in Birmingham, who has a contract to serve Government with such weapons, proving to be true, the swords of course were restored to him.

Our letters from Falmouth bring the important news, that Sir Edward Pellew has received intelligence of orders being sent to all the ships in the ports of France, to be ready to sail the first fair wind after the 20th of this month.

Mr Perry, the proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, with a laudable patriotism, has offered to Government his extensive mills, in Surry, for the purpose of grinding corn for the use of the army.

It is rather singular that Mr Pitt should lay a tax on *arms*, at the very moment he is exhorting the whole country to learn the use of them

Letters from the Hague state, that several Dutch vessels have arrived from India with valuable cargoes of spiceries, and report the colonies in the island of Java, particularly Batavia, to be in a very flourishing state.

The second troop of Fifeshire Fencibles marched from Yarmouth yesterday morning.

Sir Charles Preston is appointed a Commissioner of the Customs in Scotland.

Wednesday, at the Old Bailey, sentence of death was passed upon

Moses Knout,	Matthew Quick,	Thos. Smoakham
William Marston,	Joseph Adamson,	James Grey
Thomas Clifford,	David Wilkinson,	Samuel Cooper,
Augustus Seaton,	Robert Reeves,	William Williams,
John Humphries,	Elizabeth Brown,	John Abbott, and
Margt. Thompson,	Forder Shepherd,	William Stenson.

HAMBURGH MAIL.

This morning arrived the Hamburgh mail due on Wednesday last; the intelligence it brings not being of first rate importance, we have compressed every thing which presents itself as deserving of notice, in the following paragraphs:

By letters from Vienna of the date of April 11, we learn, that previous to the churching of the Empress, after child-birth, on the proceeding Sunday, her Majesty gave her first audience to the accredited envoy of the French Republic, Citizen Bernadotte, when the Archduke and Dutches were also present.—The envoy also made his appearance, for the first time, the same day, at the Grand Gala held at Court.

The Spanish men of war which have laid so long at Triest, have sailed from that port with quicksilve, cordage, &c.

It is said that the French have made proposals to several Cardinals to resign their dignity, and send their *hats* back to the Pope as the price of their liberty, which they have refused.

The new Roman Republic seems already disposed to extend its boundaries, having seized the castle of Ottieri, and its environs, in the Tuscan dominions, under the pretence of ancient claims.

Since General Massena left Rome, tranquility has been restored among the military.

The Pope holds a kind of Court at Sienna, where several offices have been established.

His Holiness also makes use of an official seal, &c. Most of the Cardinals confined at Civita Vecchia, it is said, are to be transported to Corfu.

Extract from a Jamaica Nevis Paper, dated Dec. 22, 1797.

"On motion, a Committee was appointed to prepare an humble Address to his Majesty, expressing the high sense the House entertain of the merits of Earl Balcarras our Lieutenant Governor, and requesting his Majesty to bestow on him some mark of royal favour and approbation, in such manner as may be most agreeable to his Majesty."

LLOYD'S LIST, April 27.

LE HERCULE French man of war, of 80 guns, from L'Orient to Brest, was captured on Saturday last near Brest, by the Mars man of war, after a severe engagement, in which Captain Hood and about 30 men were killed, and about 300 men killed and wounded on board the Hercule.

The Blessed Endeavour, ——, from Dunbar to Greenland, was lost on Fair Island the 4th inst. and three of the crew drowned.

The Gevalia, ——, from Padstow to Naples, is taken and carried into Algeziras.

The Fly, Brice, from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, was captured on the 13th inst. by Le Leader French privateer of 20 guns, and Le Brave ditto, 18 guns, both from Nantz, and retaken on the 20th ditto, by the Captain, mate, and one seaman, and brought into Falmouth. The privateer had taken the Stork, Forster, from Virginia to Falmouth.

MAILS.

Arrived.—Ireland, 4.—Hamburgh, 1.—Jamaica, 0.—Leeward Islands, 0.——*Due.*—Ireland, 3.—Hamburgh, 0.

WINDS AT DEAL.

April 24. N. E.—25. N. E.—26. E. by S.

—STOCKS.—

Bank Stock	116¼ ⅜		India Stock	147½	
3 *per cent. con.*	48⅝ ¼ ½		*Long Ann.*	13⅞	
4 *per cent.*	58¼ ½		*Short*		
5 *per cent. Ann.*	71½ 72 71¾		*Lot. Tick.*		

This day (April 27.) at twelve o'clock,
3 *per cent. con.* 48¼ ⅛

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—APRIL 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 26.

SCOTCH APPEAL.

SMITH AND OTHERS, v. NEWLANDS AND OTHERS.

Their Lordships resumed the consideration of this case, and Mr Grant was heard at some length on the part of the appellants in reply.

The Lord Chancellor entered into a detailed legal statement of the case; in concluding he observed, that it was one of very considerable importance in the Scotch law, and in the particular instance, he thought that the decision of the Court of Session was such as gave effect to the real intention of the testator. At the same time he doubted whether the decision was warranted by substantial grounds; yet he did not feel himself prepared to propose the reversion of the decree, as he had been assured, from the most respectable authority, that such a proceeding might go to unsettle a great many settled estates, and produce very serious consequences.

He should therefore propose to let the matter rest in the present instance with the Court of Session, to weigh well the question at issue, letting it remain unaltered on the part of that House. In the Scotch Court the question might be more maturely settled. He begged pardon for detaining their Lordships on points respecting which he deemed the safest course not to move any proceeding.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 27.

A Committee of Privileges decided in favour of the Marquis of Carmarthen's claim to the Barony of Connyers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

APRIL 27.

Mr Hobhouse moved, that the Report of the Committee of last Session, on the agreement between the Post Office and Mr Palmer, be read.

The Clerk having read the Report, Mr Hobhouse then moved that it be taken into consideration, by a Committee of the whole House on Tuesday next.

The Speaker observed, that as this was a business which tended to impose an additional expence upon the Public, no step could be taken in it without a recommendation from the Crown.

Mr Pitt said, that having had no notice of the present motion, he could not be supposed to be prepared to give it any recommendation from the Crown; on the contrary, if any motion of this kind should be proposed in the House, he believed he should be able to state the most unanswerable arguments against it. There were certainly circumstances in that report which were far from being favourable to Mr Palmer, and perhaps he might be very happy if the House took no notice of his proceedings.

Mr Hobhouse then said, he would follow the only course which was left for him to adopt. On Tuesday next he would move an address to his Majesty on this subject.

The report of the Committee on the alien bill was received.

Mr Jones brought up a clause, requiring his Majesty's Secretary of State to take security for every licence given to Emigrant French to remain in this country.

Mr Wyndham supposed this clause was intended as a relief, and applied to what he said on a former day, which rendered it responsible for the French Emigrants. He entered with much warmth and feeling into the defence of the Emigrants.

Mr Pitt also spoke with great animation in their favour.

Mr Jones withdrew his clause.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next.

DUBLIN, April 26.

The House of Lords have appointed Thursday the 17th May for the trial of the Earl of Kingston, respecting the death of the late Col. Fitzgerald—the Earl appeared yesterday at the bar of the House of Peers.

Lieut. Gen. Abercromby will sail for England early in the ensuing week.

The Staff and Field Officers in Dublin were yesterday entertained at dinner, at the Royal Hospital, by Lieutenant General Abercromby.

Tuesday evening, Mr Roger O'Connor, who was discharged at the last Assizes of Cork, for want of a prosecution, arrived from England, in custody of a King's messenger, and was lodged in the Castle as a state prisoner. He had been arrested in London, on a warrant of the Duke of Portland, and, shortly after his arrest, had been served with a subpœna to appear as a witness at Maidstone (in Kent) on the trial of Arthur O'Connor, his brother. The person who served the subpœna called upon the messenger to witness the service. The messenger, in strict obedience to the letter of his warrant, brought the prisoner to this country; but, as it might furnish a pretence for putting off the trial of Arthur O'Connor and his accomplices, if he was detained, an order was issued for his immediate transmission; and, we understand that he sailed last night for Holyhead, in charge of a King's messenger, who is to accompany him to Maidstone, and from thence to Ireland.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Schank, to Mr C. Shipman, Hull.

Transport Office, April 24, 1798.

"Sir,

I have seen your letter, where you point out the manner in which you have fitted your boat. I perfectly agree with you, and plainly perceive, you understand the whole operation and its consequences; I have only however to observe, that one gun will answer the purpose of two, as it will be double the price.

"The idea which many at other places as well as yours have entertained, that the firing of the gun will shock the boat, I can venture to assure them, need not be apprehended; for I can give for their satisfaction, from under my hand, that during a practice of near thirty years, I have seen many hundred guns fired from boats equipped according to the plan in your possession; and a merchantman's boat, 14 feet 7 inches long, was fitted with a 12 pound carronade, and fired, in the presence of Sir Andrew Hammond, Commissioner Hope, Mr Rose, together with several other Gentlemen, officers of the navy, and owners and masters of ships. The opinion of all those Gentlemen was that it answered extremely well, and that it could fire a gun, or perform her duty in any sea as well with it as without it.

"Having thus far described the simplicity and utility of Boats so fitted, it is my opinion, that a general equipment on this plan would not only be the best defence for the Island of Great Britain and Ireland, but attended with the least trouble and expence, for after the boats are so fitted, the materials may be either taken on board the ship or left on shore, as may best suit the owner. I am Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN SCHANK.

"P. S. You should desire some of your shipwrights to go to Deadman's Dock, Deptford, where two boats are fitted by order of Government to be inspected."

Died at Burrowmuirhead, on the 24th instant, John Steel, eldest son of Mr Thomas Steel, surgeon there, much and justly regretted.

In our last we were enabled, by means of our London Correspondent, to anticipate the London Newspapers one day, in giving a statement of the budget, and a specification of the articles of taxation.—A full detail of this business will be found in the foregoing columns.

Last week the East and West Lothian Fencible Cavalry marched from Newcastle to Stamford, and the Perthshire have arrived in their room.

The North York regiment of Militia are on their march from Hull to Berwick. It is expected they will afterwards march into Scotland.

We have great satisfaction in remarking the spirit of Loyalty and attachment to the British Constitution, which has in every part of the kingdom so strongly manifested itself in the present critical situation of the country, and it is with real pleasure we hear, that the 1st Volunteer Yeomanry Troop of Cavalry, in the eastern district of the county of Forfar did, the moment Mr Secretary Dundas's letter was read to them, desiring to know how far they would extend their services in case of invasion or danger thereof, unanimously declare they were ready to march to any part of Great Britain, whenever they were desired.

We also hear that all the Volunteer corps in that county, have offered their services in any part of the district, under the command of Major General Hay, whenever an invading enemy shall make it necessary to call upon them.

On Friday night, a maid servant was attacked near the north end of the North Bridge by two blackguards, well enough dressed, who struck her and tossed the lantern she had over the Bridge.—She was very much bruised.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Ann, Craig, from Bremen, is arrived in the Frith.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH—

APRIL 28.

Kitty, Gill, from Banff, goods—Eliza, Simpson, from Berwick, grain.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DOWNWARDS.

April 14th George, David Bisset, of Wemyss, from Dantzick to Bristol, with wheat.

17. Hunter, Houstain Simpson, of Leith, from Dantzick to Leith, planks and staves.

On Sunday last the Lutine frigate, Pylades sloop of war, Speculator lugger, and Fox cutter sailed from the Sound with the homeward bound trade, consisting of 6 or 7 vessels.

The Hunter, Simpson, remains in the Sound waiting for a convoy.

Elsinore, April 17. HOWDEN & CO.

A DOG LOST.

LOST on Thursday evening last, in the Potter-Row, a Dark Brown and White POINTER DOG, answers to the name of *VINCO*.——Whoever will bring him to No. 1. St John's Street will be handsomely rewarded; and, if found in the possession of any person, after this public advertisement, he will be prosecuted according to law.

TO BE LET FURNISHED,

THE HOUSE of SHRUBHILL, and Garden, and Policy around, the same with Coach-house, &c.

The house is large and pleasantly situated a little off Leith walk—It is within a few minutes ride of the sea, and would be an agreeable residence to a family wishing to be near Edinburgh and to have the benefit of sea bathing.

Apply to Bailie Clephan, Cannongate.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

APRIL 30, 1798.

ATTENDANCE will continue to be given by the COMMITTEE at MERCHANTS HALL every day of this week from twelve to three o'clock, (Thursday and Saturday excepted) for receiving Subscriptions, after which it is proposed to discontinue the attendance at Merchants Hall; but Subscription Papers will remain at the Banks and Banking-houses in Edinburgh.

The Committee will continue to meet weekly for the purpose of receiving communications from the Country, which it is requested may be sent under cover of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Postmaster General of Scotland.

MEMBERS FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1798.

Presbytery of Keiſo.—Rev. Mr James Richardſon of Makerſtoun, and the Rev. Mr James Richardſon of Morbattle, Miniſters—Sir James Pringle, Bart. Ruling Elder.

Town of Dumfries.—Hugh Corrie, Eſq. W. S. Edinburgh.

Preſbytery of Dumfries.—Rev. Mr Scott at Dumfries, Mr M'Cubbin at Kirkpatrick Iron-Gray, and Mr Wightman at Kirkmahoe, Miniſters—Thomas Creighton, Eſq. Ruling Elder.

Preſbytery of Penpont.—Rev. Mr Robertſon at Kirkconnel, and Mr Yorſtoun at Cloſeburn, Miniſters—John Corſon, Eſq. of Dalwhat, Ruling Elder.

Preſbytery of Lanark.—Dr Scott at Carluke, and Mr Menzies at Lanark, Miniſters—John Fullarton, Eſq. Advocate, Elder.

Preſbytery of Stranraer.—Mr Mackenzie of Portpatrick, and Dr Stewart of Newluce, Miniſters—Thomas Adair, Eſq. W. S. Elder.

Burgh of Stranraer—Thomas Smith, Eſq. W. S.

Preſbytery of Linlithgow.—Mr Finlay of Polmont, Mr M'Nair of Slamannan, (ſince deceaſed) Mr Liſton of Eccleſmachan, and Mr Meek of Torphichen, Miniſters—David Dundas, Eſq. of Duddingſtone, and John Dunlop, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms at Borneſs, Elders.

Preſbytery of North Iſles.—Mr Anderſon at Stronſay, and Mr Traill at Lady Pariſh, Miniſters—John Grieve, Eſq. Commiſſioner of Exciſe, Elder.

Burgh of Elgin.—William Blair, Eſq. W. S. Edinburgh.

Preſbytery of Forfar—Mr Wright at Roſcobie, and Mr Webſter at Inverarity, Miniſters—Mr John Moncrieff, Apothecary in Edinburgh, Elder.

Burgh of New Galloway.—Mr Robert Heron, Author of the hiſtory of Scotland.

Burgh of Wigton.—John Jeffrey of Allerbeck, writer in Edinburgh.

Burgh of Lochmaben.—Wm. Johnſton, writer in Edinburgh.

Preſbytery of Lochmaben.—Dr Brown at Lochmaben, Mr Little at Applegirth, and Mr Small at Applegirth, Miniſters—William Tod, Eſq. Advocate, Ruling Elder.

Annan Preſbytery.—Mr Sloan at Dornock, and Mr Gilleſpie at ———, Miniſters—Joſeph Norris, Eſq. of Newfield, Elder.

Preſbytery of Lochcarron.—The Rev. Meſſ. John M'Queen at Applecroſs, and Lauchlan M'Kenzie at Lochcarron, Miniſters—Bailie Daniel Miller in Canongate, Ruling Elder.

Preſbytery of Dunkeld.—Mr M'Ritchie of Clunie, Mr Bannerman of Cargill, Mr Niven of Dunkeld, and Mr Macdougal of Killin, Miniſters—John Hagart, Eſq. Advocate, and Mr John M'Ritchie, writer in Edinburgh, Elders.

Preſbytery of Haddington.—Mr Glen of Dirlton, Mr Sangſter of Humbie, and Mr Brunton of Bolton, Miniſters—William Law of Elvington, Eſq. Elder.

Burgh of Haddington.—Charles Brown of Coalſton, Eſq.

Burgh of North Berwick.—James Dalrymple, Eſq.

Burgh of Dundee.—James L'Amy, younger of Dunkenny, Eſq. Advocate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Affairs of the deceaſed Dr HUGH DOUGALL, phyſician in Forres, being now wound up, the Executrix is deſirous to pay the ballance in her hands, and be diſcharged of her intromiſſions and management. The creditors are therefore required to meet by themſelves or their doers properly authoriſed within the houſe of Andrew Peary, vintner in Elgin, upon Friday 18th May next, at 12 o'clock noon, when a ſtate of the Defunct's affairs will be laid before them, which ſtate with a ſcheme of diviſion lie in the hands of Thomas Gordon, W. S. Edinburgh, and Alexander Allan, writer in Elgin, for the inſpection of the creditors previous to the meeting; and the ſaid ballance will then be paid to the creditors, agreeably to ſaid ſcheme of diviſion, if no objection be offered thereto.

GRASS INCLOSURES TO LET.

To be LET by public roup upon Friday the 4th May, from the day of roup to Martinmas next,

THE PASTURE GROUND of NORTH MERCHISTON, conſiſting of two Incloſures, one about 22 acres and a half, and the other near 6 acres. They lie within leſs than a mile of the Weſt Port, on the Glaſgow road and within the Tolls, are remarkably well ſupplied with water, and are ſufficiently fenced.

The roup will begin on the lands preciſely at 12 o'clock, and the fields will be ſet up either in one or two lots, as moſt agreeable to intending offerers.

For particulars apply to Mr Sandilands, W. S. North St Andrew's Street.

FARM NEAR PERTH.

TO BE LET,

THE FARM of EAST DRON, in the pariſh of Dron and ſhire of Perth, for nineteen years after Martinmas next.

This farm conſiſts partly of exceeding rich black loam, partly of a light loam, and partly of excellent hill paſture. It lies within five miles of Perth, and in the vicinity of the Bridge of Earn, where lime can be had by water carriage; and in the near neighbourhood of Aberargie and Croſſgates, where the beſt Forfar lime can be got. There is alſo a meal mill on the farm, from which a conſiderable advantage may be derived.

Offers may be given in to Mr Davidſon, writer in Ochterarder, or Mr Hervert at Invermay; and the offers ſhall be concealed if deſired.

FARMS IN TWEEDDALE.

To be LET at Whitſunday firſt,

EASTER DAWICK and NEWHOLMHOPE, lying in the pariſhes of Stobo and Manner, and not far diſtant from Peebles. The lands of Eaſter Dawick lie along the Tweed, and contain a great extent of croft and arable ground, which is particularly well adapted for the breed of Cheviot ſheep.

Newholmhope is entirely ſheep paſture, and known to be the ſoundeſt and healthieſt ground in that diſtrict.

Offers for the above farms will be received by Meſſ. Francis and John Anderſons, George Street, and by the proprietor, at Newpoſſo, by Peebles.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered to at Martinmas next, or ſooner if wiſhed for, within the Royal Exchange Coffee Houſe Edinr. on Wedneſday the 20th day of June next, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon—

THE FARM OF CLINKMILN,

SITUATED within a mile of the town of Cupar, in the county of Fife.

It conſiſts in whole of upwards of eighty Engliſh acres. It is all ſubſtantially incloſed, and divided into eighty fields, principally with ſtone and lime walls, in good repair, and each of them is well watered. It is preſently in excellent order.

There is a ſteading of Houſes on it, ſufficient for the accommodation of a tenant, and though let on a leaſe current till the term of Martinmas 1815 (for 194l. 4s. 3d. ſterling of money rent, with eleven hens or ducks, the tenant being likewiſe bound to drive nine cart loads of coals carriage free yearly, or in the proprietor's option, to pay 1s. ſterling for each hen, or duck, and 5s. ſterling for each cart load of coals), the tenant has granted an obligation to renounce the poſſeſſion of it, at any period during the leaſe, when required ſo to do by the Proprietor, of which a purchaſer will have it in his power, to avail himſelf, if he judges it proper.

There is a good whin ſtone quarry on theſe lands, and a command of water ſufficient for carrying on the buſineſs of a diſtillery, or other work requiring ſuch accommodation, which from their local ſituation, might be advantageouſly done.

As alſo, the PROPERTY in Cupar Muir, which belongs to Mr James Robertſon of Balgarvie, lying about a mile weſt from Cupar—it conſiſts of between 40 and 50 acres, about 16 of them have been lately trenched, dunged, limed, and laid down properly in graſs, the reſt of them is occupied by a remarkable fine thriving ſir wood about 30 years old.

There has been built and finiſhed ſubſtantially, within theſe three years, a dwelling houſe, ſtable, and byre, on this property. There is a free ſtone quarry on it which never has been wrought, and it forms a ſquare, affords an elegant ſituation for a gentleman of taſte to build on, and is incloſed by a ditch, a thriving hedge, and a ſtrong railing.

A purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to this laſt property and further particulars may be learned by applying to Edward Bruce, clerk to the ſignet.

Clinkmiln will be ſhewn by David Birrel, the tenant of it, and the property in Cupar Muir, by Alexander Orme, tenant in Weſter Balgarvie.

TO BE LET FURNISHED,

GREENLOW HOUSE with the Offices, Garden, and Pigeon Houſe, and the parks about the houſe.

It is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Eſk, about eight miles from Edinburgh, on the road to Peebles.

Apply to John Buchan or Robert Cathcarte Eſq. W. S. or Mr Cadell, No. 50, George's Street.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND FARM.

THE Manſion Houſe of GLENFEOCHAN, with the Garden and Offices, and whatever quantity of Graſs Ground is wanted, are to be let for one year from next Whitſunday. They are pleaſantly ſituated upon Lochfeochan, in that diſtrict of Argyleſhire called Lorne; and the poſſeſſor will find himſelf in the midſt of Game and Rural Amuſements. Apply to James Ferrier, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Mr Duncan Campbell, writer, Inveraray.

N. B. This eſtate will be again expoſed to ſale in the courſe the ſummer. In the meantime private offers will be received.

HOUSE IN GEORGE STREET.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 16th of May, at twelve o'clock noon,

A HOUSE within itſelf, in the weſt end of George Street, with back ground, double coach-houſe, ſtable, hay loft, water-cloſet, pump-well, laundry, and waſhing-houſe, all plentifully ſupplied with water.

The houſe conſiſts of a dining-room 29 feet by 19, two drawing-rooms, the one 29 feet by 18, the other 22½ feet by 14½, ſeven bed-chambers, beſides garrets for ſervants, a kitchen, ſculery, houſekeeper's room, ſervants hall, cellars, &c. and is moſt ſubſtantially and handſomely fitted up.

The houſe will be ſhown Wedneſdays and Fridays, from 12 to three o'clock; and thoſe willing to purchaſe, may apply to Bailie Clephan, Canongate, or Mr Adair, W. S.

N. B. If the houſe is not ſold it will be Let Furniſhed at Whitſunday.

SALE OF LANDS,

IN THE COUNTIES OF AYR AND ARGYLE.

And of HOUSES in the Burgh of Kilmarnock.

To be Sold by Public Roup—The time and places of ſale to be inſerted in a future advertiſement.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS and HOUSES, which belonged in property in whole or in part to the late William Paterſon, of Kaimſhill, writer in Kilmarnock, in the lots after mentioned.

LOT I.—The juſt and equal half of the LANDS and ESTATE of ASHFIELD or Largnahunſheon and Cruddelaſa, with the two-merk land of Drynick or Drynock, four-merk land of Daltot or Auchilibrain, the iſland called Iſland Loan or Ellantown, and other iſlands belonging to the eſtate (excepting the pendicle called Darrochnachimhurcie) all lying within the Lordſhip and Pariſh of North Knapdale, and Shire of Argyle.

Theſe Lands lying contiguous, are ſituated on the weſt coaſt of Argyleſhire, and on the eaſt ſide of the arm of the ſea called Lochfween, within five miles of the Crinan Canal. The arable ground, which is of conſiderable extent, is of good quality, and the hill, which is very extenſive, ſtretching back about three miles from the ſhore, affords excellent paſture equally adapted for ſheep and black cattle. The ſhores, which extend about three miles alongſt Lochfween, produce conſiderable quantities of ſea ware fit for kelp or manure. There is a good manſion houſe on the lands of Aſhfield, and the farm houſes, march dikes, and ſubdiviſions are in good order.

At preſent the lands are let to ſubſtantial tenants, on leaſes current for ſeven years from Whitſunday next. The nett rent, after deducting public burdens, is about 173l. but on the expiry of the preſent leaſes, a very conſiderable riſe may be expected.

Beſides a very extenſive natural wood, which is fit for cutting, there are on the eſtate ſeveral thriving and well incloſed plantations of fir and other timber, about nine years old.

The woods being ſituated on the coaſt, may be tranſported to a market at very little expence.

The lands abound with black and red game, and roes are to be found in the woods—In Lochfween there are abundance of all kinds of ſea fiſh, and ſeveral oyſter banks.

LOT II—The juſt and equal half of that LARGE TENEMENT, or Dwelling-houſe, lying in the town of Greenock, which belonged to the deceaſed John Campbell of Aſhfield, with the ſeveral Pieces of Ground, and whole other heritable property lying in the ſaid town, which belonged to the ſaid John Campbell.

The upſet prices of theſe two lots will be afterwards mentioned.

LOT III—The LANDS of HILLHOUSE, and MOSSIDE and WHITEHILLOCH, with the teinds, lying in the pariſh of Riccarton, and ſhire of Ayr. Theſe lands hold of the Prince, are of a brown loam and clay ſoil, and conſiſt, according to a meaſurement made by William Crawfurd, of about 117 acres, of which Whitehilloch contains about twenty acres. It is full of marle, and at the expence of 20l. may be made the beſt land in the farm.

The lands of Hillhouſe are let for nineteen years from Martinmas 1789, at 74l. of rent. Moſſide, and Weſtmoſt part of Whitehilloch, are at preſent poſſeſſed by John Merry, without a tack, at 35l. per annum, but will let from 25s. to 30s. per acre upon a nineteen years leaſe. The whole of this lot lies in the immediate neighbourhood of a lime quarry, at which lime for manure may be got at a ſmall expence. The proprietor has a right to the teinds. The public burdens are ſmall, and the whole will be put up at the upſet price of 3402l. 8s. 4d.

LOT IV.—The LANDS of LOCHEND and RIGHEAD, and SORN MILN, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Galſton and ſhire of Ayr. Theſe lands hold blench of a ſubject ſuperior. They contain about 210 acres, are of a good clay ſoil, well incloſed and ſubdivided, and abound with lime of a ſuperior quality. They are at preſent out of leaſe, but would let on a leaſe at from 22s. to 25s. per acre.—There is no ſtipend payable out of the lands, and the other public burdens are not great. The upſet price of this lot will be 4500l.

LOT V.—That FORE HOUSE on the eaſt ſide of the New Street of Kilmarnock, leading to the Green, belonging to the late Mr Paterſon, and now or lately poſſeſſed by John Thomſon and William Allan. The rent of this houſe is 8l. 10s. ſubject to the expence of repairs, and the upſet price will be 70l.

LOT VI.—The SHOPS or BOOTHS and LOFT at Bridge or Bridgend of Kilmarnock, now or lately poſſeſſed by Nathaniel Hodge. The yearly worth of theſe ſhops is about 2l. ſubject to the expence of repairs, and about 1s. 5d. of feu-duty, and the upſet price will be 12l.

LOT VII.—The HOUSES and YARDS in BACKSIDE or Smiddyrow of Kilmarnock, poſſeſſed by John Macmillan and James Auld. The yearly rent of theſe ſubjects is 16l. 10s. ſubject to the expence of repairs, and 1l. 17s. 7d. 8-12ths of feu-duty, and the upſet price will be 126l. 3s. 7d. Sterling.

LOT VIII.—A FEU-DUTY of 7l. yearly, payable by James Crooks, and certain other members of the Seceding Congregation of Kilmarnock, to the late Mr Paterſon. The upſet price of this lot will be 140l.

LOT IX.—Certain other FEU-DUTIES, payable to Mr Paterſon, amounting to 11s. 8d. yearly, at the upſet price of 11l. 13s. 4d.

Perſons deſirous of viewing the lands may apply to John Campbell, tenant in Aſhfield, or Alexander Campbell, woodkeeper, who will ſhow the Argyleſhire property; and to William Parker, Eſq, banker in Kilmarnock, or Mr William Brown, writer there, who will give directions for ſhowing the lands in Ayrſhire, and houſes in Kilmarnock; and for other information as to the lands of Lochend and Righead, application may be made to John Hunter, clerk to the ſignet; and as to the whole, to Thomas Adair, clerk to the ſignet.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE,

TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands and Eſtate of KINCARDINE, with the extenſive Woods thereof, and certain Croſts, within the burgh of Ochterarder, lying in the pariſhes of Blackford and Ochterarder, and ſhire of Perth, halfway between Perth and Stirling.

The lands are capable of very great improvement, at a moderate expence, and there are excellent ſituations for a manſion houſe.

The preſent rent is above 400l. and the leaſes expire at Whitſunday 1802.

It affords a freehold qualification in the county

The title-deeds, rentals, and tacks are in the hands of Mr Campbell, St James's Square.

ELEGANT ORNAMENT CHINA.

Juſt arrived from one of the fineſt Manufacturing Houſes in London,

A MOST Extenſive Aſſortment of TABLE and TEA CHINA, and to be Sold by auction, in Adams's Square, No. 2. on Wedneſday the 2d May current.

As they are all to be ſold off without reſerve, great bargains will be given.

Catalogues to be had by calling at Andrew Lawrie's warehouſe, Drummond Street, No. 2.

The ſale to begin each day at eleven o'clock forenoon.

TO LET FOR SEA-BATHING-QUARTERS

IN SOUTH QUEENSFERRY,

A Commodious FURNISHED HOUSE, conſiſting of two parlours, two bed-rooms, kitchen, and other conveniencies, with a ſmall garden, all within themſelves, either for the month or ſeaſon.

For further particulars, apply to Mr James Liddle, ſurgeon; and a ſervant by his direction will ſhow the premiſſes.

CRICHTON HOUSE—MID-LOTHIAN.

To be LET for one or more years as may be agreed on,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of CRICHTON, with the Garden, Pigeon-houſe, and ſuch of the Offices as a tenant may require.

The manſion-houſe contains parlour, drawing-room, eight bed-chambers, ſtore-room, kitchen, accommodation for ſervants, &c. it is very pleaſantly ſituated in the middle of fine graſs parks and planting, within half a mile by eaſy acceſs of the great road from Edinburgh by Dalkeith; about 11 miles ſouth from Edinburgh, five from Dalkeith, and one from the village of Path-head.—There is a Small Plot of Grſs goes along with the houſe, and if more is wanted it may be had at a fair rent, or a tenant's cows and horſes will be taken in to graze at the common rate of the neighbourhood.

William Rankine, the park-keeper at Burnſide, near Crichton Houſe, will ſhew the premiſes. For further particulars apply to John Alexander Higgins, W. S. Edinburgh.

TO BE LET,

For ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to the 6th day of October next,

THE level free COALLIERY of BLAIRNGONE, and the adjoining COAL in the Lands of EASTER DOLLARBEG, all belonging to his Grace the Duke of Athol, ſituated along the water of Devon, at the weſt corner of the county of Fife, being ſix computed miles from Dunfermline, Kinroſs, Dumblane, and Stirling, and ſtill at leſs diſtance from Clackmannan and Alloa.—This being the neareſt coalliery for ſupplying Strathern, and other populous parts of the country, a very extenſive ſale may be expected.

The tackſman of the coal may have the ſmall farm of Blairngone, and alſo the coalmaſter's houſe, with the garden and offices, or not as moſt convenient.

Offerers will adapt their propoſals to the different ways in which they would incline to work the coal, and proportion the rent accordingly.

Propoſals may be tranſmitted to John Macnab, writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars, and will keep ſuch propoſals ſecret as he may be deſired to conceal.

And ſuch as deſire to ſee the coal may apply to Mrs Campbell at Eaſter Dollarbeg, or Henry Scotland, overſeer at the works.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

At the particular requeſt of an intending Purchaſer.

SALE OF LANDS IN STIRLING-SHIRE, &c.

On Wedneſday the 9th day of May, 1798, between the hours of ſix and ſeven in the evening, will be expoſed to public Sale, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

CERTAIN Parts of the LANDS and ESTATE of AIRTHREY, in three different lots, as formerly adverti ſed.

A rental and plan of the lands, and all other neceſſary information, may be had by apply to Robert Haldane, Eſq. the proprietor, at his houſe No. 33. George's Street, Edinburgh, or to Mr Duncan, writer to the ſignet.

N. B. In a late adverti ſement it was mentioned by miſtake, that none of the lands had been Limed. Some of them certainly have been ſo, but a great part of them have not and as lime is very plenty and cheap in the near neighbourhood, by liming theſe lands which have not been limed already, they will be much improved in their value.

SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN,

AND A HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 9th May next, at one o'clock afternoon,

I.—THE LANDS of WESTER BLANCE, extending to Six Huſband Lands or thereby, lying within the pariſh of Salton, and lordſhip and barony of Yeſter, holding feu of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty. The lands are ſaid to meaſure about 175 acres. They lie about three miles to the ſouth-weſt of Haddington, are in the immediate neighbourhood of coal and lime, and have advantage of good roads to every quarter. The purchaſer will get acceſs to the natural poſſeſſion at the ſeparation of the enſuing crop from the ground.

II.—A DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth ſtorey of the ſtone tenement entering within the head of Cant's Cloſe, and fronting the High Street, Edinburgh, conſiſting of four rooms, kitchen, cellar, and other conveniencies, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Robert Kerr, haberdaſher, at the yearly rent of 10l. Sterling.

The articles of roup are in the hands of Mr Taylor, W. S. to whom, or to John Robertſon, accomptant, application may be made as to further particulars, or with reſpect to private ſale.

LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Tontine, Glaſgow, on Wedneſday next the 2d of May between the hours of one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of BALLINDALLOCH, and others, lying in the pariſhes of Balfron and Killearn, and county of Stirling; with the VILLAGE of BALFRON, and feu-duties thereon.

The lands are all incloſed, and the houſes and offices on the different farms are in excellent condition. They are ſituated on the banks of the water of Endrick, & are interſected by the great turnpike roads leading to Glaſgow, Stirling, and Dumbarton, from all which places they are nearly equally diſtant.

The preſent rental, including the Feus at Balfron, is 87ol. and the public burdens are paid by the tenants. The lands of Ballindalloch hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs books at 473l. The remainder holds of ſubjects ſuperior.

The feus in the village of Balfron are yearly increaſing, and are ſupported by an extenſive printfield and cotton-mills upon the eſtate. The farms are very improveable, and a riſe of many of them may be expected in a few years, when ſeveral of the old leaſes expire.

There is a good Manſion-houſe on the eſtate, ſurrounded by a great deal of valuable old timber, conſiſting chiefly of oak and beech; and the lands abound with variety of game.

ALSO,

The Lands of BALWILL, ſituated on the great military road from Stirling to Dumbarton, and adjoining to Ballindalloch. Theſe lands hold feu of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, for payment of the ſum of 3l. 6s. 8d. Sterling. The lower part conſiſts of a remarkably fine grazing farm, and the upper of arable land, muir, &c.

The preſent rental of both is 210l. and the public burdens, except the teind to the College of Glaſgow, are paid by the tenants.

Theſe lands are highly improveable, and afford an excellent ſituation for an Inn, on the great road above mentioned betwixt Stirling and Dumbarton. They alſo abound with game.

LIKEWISE,

The Lands of BLAIRSKAITH EASTER, lying in the pariſh of Campſie.

Theſe lands afford plenty of coal and lime, and are moſt advantageouſly ſituated for the extenſive ſale of both.

The preſent rent of the lands is 145l. 18s. 10d.

It is propoſed to expoſe theſe lands, at the roup, in the following lots, if intending purchaſers incline:—

1. The aforeſaid lands of Ballindalloch, in whole or in two lots.
2. The aforeſaid lands of Balwill.
3. The ſaid lands of Blairſkaith, and coal therein.

Farther information may be had by applying to Meſſ. James Buchan, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; Benjamin Mathie, writer in Glaſgow; and Gilbert Hamilton, merchant there, the truſtee.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF ARGYLE.

To be SOLD by judicial ſale within the New Seſſion Houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 13th June, 1798, at 6 o'clock afternoon—

THE ESTATE of EDDERLINE, lying in the pariſh of Kilmichael Glaſrie, and diſtrict and county of Argyle.

The nett free rent of this eſtate, after all the deductions, conform to the prepared ſtate in the proceſs of ſale, amounts to the ſum of 98l. 15s. 10d. 11-12ths, which at 27 years purchaſe, being the value put upon this property by witneſſes cited for that purpoſe, make the value of theſe lands to amount to L.26,508 9 6 9-12

Independent of the lands, there are very extenſive woods (both natural and planted) upon the eſtate. The moſt valuable of theſe are the natural woods, preſently under leaſe to the Argyle Furnace Company, alongſt with the farm of Gortanagour, and on which no value is here put, from the length of time (14 years) that the leaſe is yet to run—They are, however, valued by ſkilful men to be worth at a cutting 1,057l.—and the tenants are obliged by the tack to leave them at the expiry of the leaſe, in ſix hags of the following ages—12, 10, 8, 6, 4, and 2 years old. 250

Beſides theſe woods, which from the above circumſtance cannot be valued, there are other woods upon the eſtate, (independent of a great deal of very thriving plantations) and theſe are valued at

The free teind, after deducting the miniſter's ſtipend, amounts to 215l. 12s. 9d. 2-12th, the privilege of purchaſing which at 5 years purchaſe, is 1,078 3 9 5-12

Sum at which the lands are to be expoſed L.27,836 13 4 3-12

This valuable and extenſive eſtate poſſeſſes peculiar advantages, and indeed a property ſeldom occurs for inveſting money on ſo deſirable a ſecurity.

It lies compactly betwixt the ſalt water loch of Lochfine, and the freſh water lake of Lochow, and runs upon the beautiful banks of the former for about four miles, affording many beneficial ſituations for fiſhing ſtations.

It embraces conſiderable tracts of mountain and valuable poſture, and that part of the property which runs along the ſide of Lochow, is of a remarkable deep fertile ſoil, and capable of great improvement.

There is a modern Manſion Houſe in good repair, with pleaſure ground ſurrounding it, the plantations of which are laid down with taſte, and there are a ſuitable ſet of offices annexed.

The north boundary of this eſtate is within ſeven miles of Inverary, and the ſouth extremity is only ſix miles from the weſt entry, and 12 miles from the eaſt entry of the Crinan Canal, ſo that when the Canal is finiſhed, the communication will be eaſy and commodious.

From the very low rents and the ſituation in which this eſtate has been, great riſes may naturally be expected, and the profuſion of limeſtone which is found in the lands, will contribute materially to this object, under proper management.

A purchaſer, beſides, may have immediate acceſs, as there is hardly a leaſe on the eſtate, and thoſe only for three years, excepting the one formerly mentioned to the Argyle Furnace Company.

There is ſufficient valued rent for a freehold qualification, and the reſt of the eſtate holds of ſubjects ſuperior for the feu-duties of 32l. 2s. 3d. and moderate compoſition on the entries of him and ſingular ſucceſſors.

There is plenty of game of every denomination, freſh water and ſalt water fiſh, in the greateſt profuſion; and in ſhort a more delightful, more beneficial, and well connected property ſeldom preſents itſelf to the public.

The articles and conditions of ſale, abſtract of the judicial rental, and the title deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Stevenſon, depute clerk of Seſſion; and for farther particulars, intending purchaſers may apply to Cornelius Elliot, writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale, or to Niel MacCallum, writer in Inverary, the judical factor upon the eſtate.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 4th of July next, at ſeven o'clock evening,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of LAURESTON, and MILN and MILN LANDS of TROTTICK, lying in the pariſh of Longforgan, and ſhire of Perth, about eight miles weſt from Dundee, and three from Polgavie, a ſhipping port in the Carſe of Gowrie.

The lands conſiſt of 300 acres or thereby, of which nearly ⅔ are under planting, chiefly above twenty-one years old, in the moſt thriving condition. This property commands an agreeable view of the river Tay.

The lands hold of ſubject ſuperiors, for payment of very trifling feu-duties.

There is a good manſion-houſe on Laureſton, and a garden, conſiſting of about three-fourths of an acre, incloſed with high walls, covered on both ſides with fruit trees of the beſt kinds. The ſteadings and office-houſes are in good repair, and there is an excellent ſtone quarry on the eſtate.

The lands of Laureſton having been in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor for ſeveral years, are in a high ſtate of cultivation.—The Mills and Mill Lands of Trottick, with ſome acres of Laureſton attached to it, are let to a tenant, whoſe leaſe expires at Martinmas 1799, when a very conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected.

The teinds of Laureſton were valued in the year 1779, previous to the improvements having been made.

For further particulars apply to Mr Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, or James Campbell, writer to the ſignet, who will ſhew the title deeds, plan, and rental of the eſtate, with the articles.

The premiſſes will be ſhewn by Mr Ebenezer M'Killop, ſchoolmaſter in Aberaryte, near Laureſton.

To Dr BRODUM, No. 9. Albion Place.

SIR,

IT gives us infinite pleaſure to inform you, that the great demand we have had for your Botanical Syrup and Nervous Cordial, has exceeded our moſt ſanguine expectations. The ſeveral acknowledgments we have received from our correſpondents of the cures performed, and the reſpectable recommendations we have been honoured with, has placed your Medicine in that degree of eminence, as muſt be flattering to the feelings of a man of merit, in having diſcovered a remedy ſo univerſally beneficial to mankind.—You will be pleaſed to forward us our uſual quantity as ſoon as you conveniently can.

We are, Sir, your obliged humble ſervants,

FORBES & CO.

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